

LEADING ARTICLES—January 21, 1910.
AN ESSAY ON LOCKSTEP THINKING.
SPOKANE AND ITS LESSON.
CONTEST AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST.
CHURCH AND LABOR
MEETING OF IRON TRADES EMPLOYERS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 49

SPOKANE AND ITS LESSON.

By A. F. Bassett.

The struggle of the I. W. W. in Spokane for free speech, free meetings and for free organizations, plainly foreshadows what the working class can expect from the powers that be, when, in the natural process of historical development, that class is thrust forward and compelled to seek economic and political power to further that development.

Taken by itself, it is nothing more than a passing incident in the great struggle raging around us. But we must not be blind to the lesson that it offers.

It at once emphasizes the necessity of the workers building up a strong and vigorous press. Without this organ of intelligence they are handicapped. It also shows that the workers have learned well the lesson taught by history, and refuse to rush upon the bayonets awaiting them. In vain do the capitalists and their leading men use every opportunity to goad the workers into an open violation of the laws that are supposed to be valid in this country. Instead of permitting themselves to be provoked into acts of violence, they are goading the capitalist politicians into acts of lawlessness, compelling them to violate their own ordinances.

Says Mr. Untermann: "The ignorant police judge of that city (Spokane) admits that the right of free speech is God-given, but proclaims in the same breath that he will sentence any workingman or woman to hard labor who dares to make use of this right without the permission of the police.

"He admits that the right of free organization cannot be questioned, but he is in league with all the powers of capitalism to send the officers of the I. W. W. to jail on a charge of criminal conspiracy because they defend the interests of their organization."

Thus we see that the very ones who so persistently shout for "law and order" are the ones who trample all "law" under foot and produce not "order" but anarchy.

As the trend of modern industry is toward reducing the masses to poverty and servitude, we should heed well the words of the old German philosopher when he says: "At the same time, and quite apart from the general servitude involved in the wage system, the working class ought not to exaggerate to themselves the ultimate workings of these everyday struggles. They ought not to forget that they are fighting with effects, but not with the causes of those effects; that they are retarding the downward movement, but not changing its direction; they are applying palliatives, not curing the malady. They ought, therefore, not be exclusively absorbed in these inevitable guerilla fights incessantly springing up from the never-ceasing encroachments of capital or changes of the market. They ought to understand that, with all the miseries it imposes upon them, the present system simultaneously engenders the material conditions and the social forms necessary for an economic reconstruction of society. Instead of the conservative motto, 'A fair day's wages for a fair day's work,' they ought to inscribe on their banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system!'"

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

An Essay on Lockstep Thinking

Some time ago the legislature of California abolished the lockstep in the penitentiaries. This was done for humane reasons. It was found that men acquired a walking habit that marked them when they completed their terms, and this terrible handicap prevented all effort to enable them to once more live useful lives.

Just as a routine of physical energy will leave its mark on the participants, so will the mind become inert when the habit of thinking is uncultivated, and when the exercise of that important function of being is relegated to some one else.

Too often we find that men and women who are accustomed to reading the same papers, day in and day out, acquire the habit of lockstep thinking—they take for granted all they read, and, finding it easier to assimilate the views expressed and take them for their own, and the opportunity to analyze and think is lost. As a gradual result of this process of want of mental exercise, the mind loses its facility for work, and there is the same evidence of stunted growth that we see when all physical activity is refused the human body.

The lockstep habit of thinking is not confined to that which is read. It maybe that a speaker or one in temporary authority will control, seemingly, the reasoning powers of associates. Whether this is done because of superior mentality, or for the sake of expediency, or to keep in line for ulterior motives, the result is the same.

"Life" humorously places the ban on the habit of permitting others to do one's thinking in the following sentence: "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like a mind that you own yourself." There is wholesome and needed advice in this expression. It calls for the use of your own faculties. It deplores second-hand thinking.

When a man or a woman sincerely expresses his or her views, even though in a minority of one, the evident fact is that the habit of lockstep thinking has not been acquired. To encourage the growth of the reasoning powers is necessary. It aids civilization's progress.

And so the needed lesson is that routine retards. To fall into a rut is dangerous. Use your own powers. The other man's strength of mind may be more pronounced, but do the best you can with what you have.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25.

Basis of American Fraternal Insurance Societies.

To the People. Letter No. 29.

Organizations were formed in Great Britain, known as friendly societies. They date from the beginning of the eighteenth century. As early as 1793 they were recognized by statute, and referred to as societies of good fellowship. They were defined as institutions whereby it was intended to provide, by contribution, on the principle of mutual insurance, to give assistance and contributions to wives or children, in sickness, infancy, advanced age, widowhood, or any other natural state or contingency, on calculations by way of averages.

It is probable they engaged the attention of legislators at that date, both on account of their possibility for good and the abuse of which they were susceptible. Since that time they have often been the subject of legislation, but with a view to guide rather than to control them. They were organized with very little system, and were loosely and unscientifically managed, like, in many respects, our fraternal insurance orders of today, and from which our societies started.

While beneficent in their declared purpose and, in the best societies, in their work, great abuses arose. Ten of twelve acts of Parliament culminated in those of 1875 and 1896. Partly through the persuasive effect of these laws, and partly through the influences of some of the sounder societies, like the Manchester Unity, they generally have improved to some extent. Canon Blackley said of them that while some were founded, supported and managed in ignorance, a large class was fostered and carried on by systematic and deliberate villainy. There was no guarantee of their soundness or their permanence.

Out of 48,000 such societies which had existed, there remain only 26,000, and of these only 11,000 responded to the registrar's call for returns. There had been a widely-prevalent disregard of proper basis of computation for contributions, assessments, and benefits, and a large proportion of all of the societies have, like our fraternals, been actuarially insolvent. In 1895 Chamberlain declared that their aggregate deficiencies amounted to \$35,000,000.

Eight years later, in spite of warnings, it appeared by the report of the chief registrar that 70 per cent of the registered societies disclosed deficiencies, and collectively they could not pay more than 83 per cent of their liabilities. The wage earners may well be careful as to the probability of their persistency in these and similar societies.

It may be said of these societies, and all others having similar defects, in this country, that they are not upon a sound actuarial basis; that many of them are conducted at a very great expense relative to receipts; that legislation, both in England and the United States, failed to control or direct them so as to give substantial protection to members; that the uncertainty and financial insecurity are such as to discourage rather than to foster thrift; that as a system they constitute a crude, inadequate, wasteful method of reaching a great social need, and that, by their existence,

they often preclude the introduction of something far better than they can offer.

The criticisms to which friendly societies are subject apply to all such in this country, like the Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, which is the largest in the United States. Their instability, the lack of persistency on the part of their members, and their general disregard of scientific bases of computation, render them simply unworthy of consideration in connection with a broad and general scheme of life insurance, in comparison with old-line companies.

The idea involved in assessment insurance has been at the basis of the oldest insurance known. It has come to be associated largely with fraternal organizations and secret societies.

Theoretically unsound in principle, such organizations are never likely to prove stable, because, with advancing years and diminishing earning capacity, members are liable to an assessment two, three, and four times as large as that first paid.

Any rational system of workmen's insurance ought to bring courage, hope, and contentment to the wage earner, the payment of the cost out of his own wages. The realization that it is his own provision for his own future would surely inspire him with a higher spirit of manliness, of thrift, and of self reliance.

The opinion was expressed after a trial of two hundred years that, if the poor laws had never existed in Great Britain, the aggregate of happiness among the common people would have been much greater, and that they had very decidedly lowered the wages of the laboring classes and made their condition essentially worse. For three hundred years, English-speaking people have adhered to methods which were admitted to be unscientific and inefficient. And this is the basis of all American fraternal insurance societies today.

There have been makers of life insurance; there have been breakers of life insurance, and there have been those both makers and breakers. The story of the makers is a story of unexcelled success. The tale of the breakers sounds the time of moral awakening on the part of the leaders of the fraternal orders, with their inadequate rates. Far-reaching, indeed, is the arm of life insurance, and the need of knowing how to make it serve. One legal reserve company alone in this country has in its membership one-tenth of the entire population of the United States. It has more policyholders than the combined population of twenty-four of the states and territories of the fifty-two forming the American Union; exceeding the combined population of Greater New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Minneapolis.

Workingmen, we have lots yet to learn about the reliability of old-line insurance, as compared to fraternal insurance.

Letter No. 30 will have for its title: "Will the old-age pension bill pass?"

JOHN B. LENNON ON THE ELECTION.

The unofficial figures given in the last issue of the "Labor Clarion" concerning the tailors' election were very nearly correct. The exact totals are: E. J. Brais, 5443; John B. Lennon, 4473; and the third man, Lironi, received 571. In the current number of "The Tailor," Editor Lennon has a splendid editorial on the result of the contest. In manly fashion he cites his long career with the organized tailors, how the international has progressed, and now, at the age of sixty years, he gives way to another with only one hope—that there may be no division in the ranks and that all affiliated will bend every energy to continue the success of the past. The labor movement has been enriched by the years of service given by John B. Lennon, and he will continue to do his utmost regardless of the position he fills.

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Men and Measures

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" has a touching editorial in the last number on the wreck of the Czarina, eight of whose crew belonged to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The efforts to secure an exposition in San Francisco in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal are giving the scribes of various localities an opportunity to tell what they know. From New York city comes a correspondent who tells the natives that the site selected is at the western end of Golden Gate Park, and that instead of a midway, pike or trail, there shall be a replica of the canal in the middle of the grounds. It is proposed to build locks, dams, and spillways as they are to be arranged in the Panama Canal, together with a reproduction of the great Culebra cut, the Gatun dam, etc. It is believed that such a miniature could be made the one-hundredth part of the original length and one-fifth of the width.

Charged with having libeled F. J. McNulty, two officers of the New York local of electrical workers were arrested on January 11th.

An Auburn dispatch represents that Japanese have acquired ownership of 2000 acres of highly cultivated land in Placer county, and are paying yearly rentals aggregating \$24,700 on orchard leaseholds. White men were unable to make one of the largest vineyards in the Santa Cruz mountains pay. A colony of Japanese secured control, with the result that the property is now on a paying basis. There is food for thought in these things.

The unfair Knox hat factory at Boonton, N. J., is in trouble. A proposed cut of 2 cents a hat, which the men state will mean about \$5 a week, caused a strike among the "open shoppers." The residents of Boonton are talking about organizing a hat making company to take over the Knox plant in the event of that concern carrying out its announced intention of moving back to Brooklyn. The only way out of the difficulty is to insist upon the union label in all hats purchased.

Said Mayor Gaynor to Herman Robinson, whom he had appointed commissioner of licenses for New York city: "If all labor leaders had your silence, habit of thought and discretion, and always looked before they leaped, it would be well for all of us." The good advice can apply to all—not only to union officials.

Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, have bought a three-acre tract of land just north of their building, and will turn it into a playground and recreation park for their 3000 employees.

In 1909 in California, \$24,398 were paid into the treasury for licenses for chauffeurs and automobiles, as against \$16,718 for 1908. The number of machines registered in 1909 was 9073, as against 5538 for 1908, an increase of 65 per cent. In 1909, 2377 men bought chauffeur's licenses, as against 2282 in 1908, and 1391 transfers of machines were recorded. Since the auto and chauffeur license became popular, there have been totals of 28,636 machines and 12,194 chauffeur licenses issued.

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum

HOW FAR CAN THE CHURCH STAND FOR
ORGANIZED LABOR?

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

A few days ago an excited trade-union official held me up in a labor hall by reading a telegram sent to him by the secretary of a central labor union somewhere on the Pacific Coast, which telegram insisted that I should immediately change the decision of the trustees of a certain church who had awarded a contract for a new church building to a non-union builder. I had never heard of the church, never heard of the preacher, and hadn't the slightest notion as to who the trustees were. The contract had been agreed upon, and, presumably, the builder was already on the job. And simply because I am a trade unionist, and have repeatedly stated my conviction as an individual that trade unionism is a good thing, and that every workingman should become a member of the union, it was assumed that I could accomplish, by a wave of the hand, or by a threat of ex-communication, or some other dire calamity, the task which these local trade unionists had failed to perform. Because I frankly told my challenger that I really could not reverse the decision of these men, he roundly abused me in his local labor paper. I did not mind the abuse. I have become quite accustomed to getting it both from the church and from labor. But the incident gives me the opportunity to make just one point which should be perfectly clear in the mind of every trade unionist when he criticizes the church for not heartily endorsing organized labor as such.

I have repeatedly stated on the platform and in the press that the church cannot advocate socialism or any other economic theory, because there may be an honest difference of opinion concerning these matters among the membership of the church. However, the workingman has a perfect right to insist that the church shall stand by him in his fight for better living conditions, a reasonable number of hours, a living wage, and a square deal in every other particular, but—and I say this with perfect frankness—the trade unionist has no right to expect the church to help him maintain his organization, any more than the churchman has a right to insist that the trade unionist shall maintain the church. If it is right in one case, it must be right in the other. If the trade unionist declares that the church must stand unequivocally for organized labor, then the church member has an equal right to insist that the trade unionist must stand unequivocally for the church, for they both declare for higher standards of morals and ethics, better homes, better schools, and better living in every way.

It seems to me that for the church to say that the contentions of organized labor for improved conditions are just, without committing itself in any way to a particular system whereby these conditions are to be secured, is all that anybody has a right to expect of it. The church must not stop at the point of passing resolutions, but it must be given the right to work with every or any movement which is fighting for the securing of fairer conditions. The Catholic Church, the Protestant Church and the Jewish Church may work together in this struggle, even though they may not accept each other's religious platforms, but in so far as they agree upon the things for which they are contending, they should present a united front. If this liberty is granted the church, it will be very much easier for the church to work together with the union in the accomplishment of specific reforms. The real test of the church's sincerity in the matter of its sympathy for the trade unionist in this struggle for better things is not in the mere "recognition" of his union, but in

its willingness to help him secure the practical things which he is after. This it can readily do when the issue has a moral basis, as in the case of a fight for little children, for weak women, for down-trodden men, for a weekly rest day, for a living wage, for decent living conditions. When the question at stake is merely a matter of expediency, of jurisdiction, of a recognition of the union, or a similar matter, then the church must have the right to remain neutral, just as the trade union would not be expected to take sides were the church to take up the matter of denominational differences, or creeds or forms of government. As individuals, we may think as we please about the affairs of the church or of labor, but we cannot assume to commit our organizations—either church or labor—to any system outside of their peculiar province.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

By Pansy Perkins.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish opposes woman suffrage on the ground that woman is not physically the equal of man. Just why that should be a barrier to franchise, she does not say.

She says: "It isn't possible for women to do the same work as men, day in and day out, in good weather and foul. For instance, what woman could be a postman out in all kinds of weather and at all hours, walking miles daily?"

It is true that the arduous toil of the postman, although his hours are limited to eight by government regulations, is pretty strenuous, but how about the countless thousands of women, who, through grim necessity, are compelled to bend their weary bodies, "day in and day out," over a wash tub for a mere pittance, just enough to keep them beyond the dreaded poor house; or the scrub women, whose calloused knees and deformed bodies dumbly protest against the present inhuman system; or the multitude of women who are scourged into the factories, to do the slavish tasks formerly done by men, at a child's wage?

As between these degrading occupations and that of the postman taken from any point of view, the difference is overwhelming in favor of the latter.

Our present industrial system has already forced hundreds of thousands of women into man's work at child's pay, regardless of their alleged physical inferiority. And this deplorable condition is due largely to the fact that women have always been a political nonentity.

When woman has attained not only her political, but economic freedom, she will withdraw from those drudgeries that make of her a beast of burden, and of her home, if such it may be called, a refuge of misery and despair, and do those things which by her nature she is mentally and physically fitted for and which are compatible with the dignity of her womanhood.

Orpheum.

The program at the Orpheum next week will more than fulfill the expectations of its patrons. Vilmos Westony, the celebrated Hungarian pianist, will be heard here for the first time. The return of Claude and Fannie Usher in their slang classic "Fagan's Decision," is sure to be enthusiastically welcomed. The Four Readings, sensational hand to hand acrobats, will be a special feature. Cook and Stevens, two colored comedians, will create lots of fun. Next week will be the last of Jean Clermont's "Burleske" Circus, Brown, Harris and Brown, The Doherty Sisters and of that picturesque novelty, "The Eight Geisha Girls." The Orpheum motion pictures will conclude an interesting performance.

A call for the union label is one way of helping yourself as well as the other fellow.

DIVIDEND NOTICES OF THE ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, (member of The Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 101 Montgomery Street, corner Sutter Street. For the half year ending December 31, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1910. Dividends not drawn become part of the deposit accounts and earn dividends at the same rate from January 1st. Money deposited on or before January 10th will earn interest from January 1st.

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FOSTER'S MASTERPIECE.

Frank K. Foster, whose death was recently noted in these columns, was generally recognized as one of the country's ablest exponents of the labor movement. Probably the best example of Foster's comprehensive knowledge and compelling eloquence is his address in reply to President Eliot of Harvard University. The speech was delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on February 21, 1904, and has since been universally commended as a masterly exposition of the subject. We herewith re-publish the address in full in four parts, as follows:

PART II.

Every printer will bear witness to the truth of the statement that it was the older men who were laid off when the machines were introduced.

Now the Typographical Union did not attempt to combat the introduction of machinery. It recognized the inevitable. But it did, for months, place an assessment upon its membership, in order that these old soldiers, maimed and scarred on the industrial battle field, should not become charges upon the public, or suffer great privation, while they were seeking other occupations, as a great many of them were forced to do.

And what is true of the printing trade holds true, in general, of the other crafts, that old age and length of service are apt to turn into a tragedy, none the less real because accepted by the outside world as a matter of course.

Sentiment is not usually the determining motive governing the individual or corporation in purchasing the commodity of labor.

But the remedy which trade-unionists seek for this condition of affairs is not to be found in the system of pensions advocated by President Eliot, but in a present rate of wages which will enable them to establish their own savings bank account and, if necessary, a union superannuation fund, as is now done by some of the strongest trade unions.

We also are somewhat solicitous for the preservation of the mobility of labor, and we are fully convinced that the pension system would restrict and cripple this mobility in great degree.

In our conception, furthermore, it is manifestly undemocratic and paternalistic.

If there is a portion of the joint product of the laborer and capitalist which is due the laborer and which he does not now receive—and the recognition of this fact is implied by the advocacy of any system of old-age pensions—we most respectfully submit that we prefer to get it now, and we will save it or spend it according to our own judgment.

Popular education has largely disillusioned the workman as to the validity of promises of future reward in lieu of present performances. We do not care to deal in that kind of futures.

Is it not conceivable, therefore, that to the workman, particularly the workman who has a family to rear, provide for and properly educate, the difference of a dollar or so a day in wages—which is a mere bagatelle to the salaried man—becomes a matter of intense concern?

It means the difference between a squalid tenement and a comfortable dwelling; between a meagre and an ample education for the children he loves; between a home barren of all those things which widen the horizon of life, and one where books, pictures and music may contribute to soften the asperities of the work-a-day world; between a narrow existence where "tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow creeps on its petty pace from day to day," and a life where the higher faculties may have ample means and opportunity to burgeon into being.

The trade union maintains, moreover, that the standard of wages is the scale which measures the standard of civilization. No low wage-rate people has ever proven capable of self government. In the very nature of things, the dollar-a-day man

cannot be a sovereign citizen. The Declaration of Independence takes on grotesqueness to the man with an empty stomach. Even the ethics of the market place, where the daughter of the horse-leech cries ever, "Give! Give!" must faintly recognize that a purchasing capacity limited to demanding the coarsest food and barest necessities of life, fails to stimulate industry in the same degree with a capacity of ampler scope. "When a man is an animal," said Henry Ward Beecher, "he does not want much except straw and fodder."

We assert, therefore, that the time-honored shibboleth of trade unionism, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work," is not only ethically to be justified by the necessities of the individual workman, but is economically justified by its effect upon the commercial world.

We are invited to seriously contemplate the proposition that a partial payment for our labor is to be found "in the joy of taking part in the great machine of men and women working together to produce as much as possible."

Let us be fair and moderate, and consequently cheerfully recognize the modicum of truth in this new version of the classic maxim, "Laborare est Orare."

The great English philosopher who has recently passed away gave as his best definition of happiness, "the freedom to exercise one's faculties."

No more unhappy consequence has attended the invasion of the handicrafts by the giants of steel, animated by steam or electricity, never hungry and never tired, than the automatizing of millions of men and women.

The machine often demands concentrated attention, nerve-racking application and tireless endurance on the part of its attendant, but seldom the exercise of a faculty beyond the automatic.

Now if the "full consummate blossom" of civilization has produced men whose faculties find their fullest employment in the mechanical routine of shop and factory life—in driving millions of tacks each in the same manner, in tending an automatic machine which requires the infinite repetition of the same motion, in performing the specialized functions into which modern trades have been differentiated, or in doing the dirty and laborious work of the scavenger and laborer—then the academic theory of the partial payment of the laborer by the "joy of work" may be justified, but not otherwise.

The exercise of the creative or artistic faculty is held to be a "joy" by every genuine artisan. It should not be charged as the fault of the wage earner that the limitations of his employment debar him from emulating the artistic example of a William Morris or from applying the theories of Ruskin. Like another Caliban, he is pent up by the irresistible power of a magician who, in this instance, works mightily for cheapness of production, careless of the cheapened producer.

But even handicapped as he is by present conditions of labor, the manifold achievements of the American artisan furnish an apparent contradiction to the theory that his "moral fibre has been rotted" to any alarming extent by the trade union, for he is, man for man, confessedly the most efficient workman on the face of the globe today.

It is entirely conceivable to the average wage earner that the president of a great university may find joy in the strenuous and potential work of shaping and directing the intellectual development of thousands of fortunate youths. We can perceive the incentive for endeavor, to one's fullest capacity, in such an inspiring field as this, but we respectfully submit that it is scarcely fair to suggest that the drudgery of the workshop gives back an equal inspiration and reward.

The actual and prevailing mental attitude of the trade unionist towards his work is this, that he lives by it, not for it. Self-interest, to say nothing of a sense of duty, impels him to perform his

task efficiently, but he vehemently protests against being compelled to expend all of his time and all of his energy in the mere getting of bread and butter. And this brings us to the consideration of the shorter hour demand.

Trade unionists seek such a reduction of the hours of labor as will: (1) distribute among the wage earners the advantages accruing from improved processes of production, from labor-saving and profit-making machinery, and from the results of applied science; (2) absorb the surplus of unemployed labor; and (3) increase to the normal the "chance of life" of those whose existence is now shortened through unhealthful or dangerous conditions of employment.

The limitations of space forbid a detailed statement of the far-reaching philosophy of the shorter hour demand in both its economic and social bearings; but the contention of trade unions is that reasonable leisure is an essential requisite for the production of the most efficient labor, for intelligent citizenship, and for well-balanced men. The relative status of industrial peoples appears to substantiate this claim, for the union of these qualities is co-existent only where the shortened workday prevails. The reason for this is by no means obscure. The man who, as Carlyle says,

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"expends his energy grinding in the treadmill of industry" has no surplus strength to expend in pursuing those things which make for the higher levels of being. His inevitable tendency is to sink into a rut. The strenuous tension of modern industry exhausts his vitality.

We are speaking of the average man. Epictetus, the slave, may become the founder of a philosophy; the energy of an Elihu Burritt may evolve a savant from the blacksmith's forge; the divine gift of poesy may make of Robert Burns, the Scottish ploughboy, a singer for all time; a luminous character and prophetic foresight may make it possible for the Illinois rail-splitter, Abraham Lincoln, to become the ruler of his countrymen in life and their honored martyr in death—but the iron bands of surroundings grip tight the man of average faculty and enterprise.

But it may be said, and often is, that this is all a question of degree; that the modern workday gives sufficient leisure and opportunity for the wage earner. It all depends, again, upon the point of view. If the Gradgrind conception of the desirable laborer—simply hands and a stomach—is to be accepted as our ideal, then the foregoing assertion is undoubtedly correct.

The old Tory idea that education beyond the three R's, reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, tends to spoil the workman by making him discontented with his lot, yet lurks in the minds of many estimable people. But the trade unionist conceives that he is an equal "heir to all the ages" with his compeers; that also for him and his, science has wrought, the artist dreamed, and the poet sung.

Here, indeed, is the real and vital test of democracy, of American institutions. The town meeting and the public school, the free press and freedom of discussion, have brought forth a new plebeian—if he will accept that term at all—widely divergent in type from that older citizen who made holiday in the Roman streets when imperial Caesar brought his captives home to Rome; more widely divergent yet from the laborer of the feudal era, "when service wrought for duty not for meed;" a distinct variant, moreover, from the poorly paid and illiterate toiler under old world despots of today, where environment throttles ambition and the lines of caste are rigid and unyielding.

As the reed in the olden legend, fashioned by the great god Pan into an instrument of melody, was "nevermore a reed again," so the American wage earner, vitalized and inspired by the breath of democracy, by the knowledge that has come through opportunity, will no longer content himself with the lot of his narrow-foreheaded predecessors.

With what less than the ideals of trade unionism can those who dwell in the lordly "house of have" expect the twentieth century workman to be satisfied?

This "commodity of labor," so long held by the Manchester school of political economists to be the subject of arbitrary regulation by the inexorable law of supply and demand, has at length demonstrated that it is a commodity plus a human organism, an organism with the power of volition, whose exercise can and does materially modify the quantity of the commodity to be placed upon the market.

For good or for ill, the wants of the laborer have multiplied, his faculties have become developed, and his aspirations have been awakened. It is the glory of trade unionism that it has played no small part in arousing in him that righteous discontent which impels him, like Oliver Twist, to ask for more and ever more—but unlike the timid charity boy, he is not to be brow-beaten by the officious Bumbles of conservatism. Here, I say again, is the test which shall stretch to the uttermost the elasticity of democratic institutions. It is scarcely a kindness to breed men in the faith of political equality if industrially they are forced

to submit to despotism. It is not wise to awaken in them a thirst for knowledge, if they have not means and leisure to slake this thirst. It is highly injudicious to permit them to acquire an appreciation of the beautiful in art and nature if by the conditions of their employment the major portion of their existence must be spent in unremitting toil among base and unpleasant environments.

But, entirely apart from this phase of the subject, the trade unionist holds that existing physical conditions among wage earners justify the shorter hour demand, and will continue to justify it while the "chance of life" of any number of the working class is, by reason of the conditions of employment, less than that of a like number of the same age of the so-called independent classes.

In other words, the trade union maintains that the social service rendered by the manual laborer justifies him in insisting that society has no right to expect him to shorten his life below the normal limit, by reason of ill conditions in this service, which may be remedied.

That the average wage earner is compelled to do this under the present working day is amply evidenced by a multiplicity of statistical data, especially by the table of risks issued by insurance companies.

It is no flight of the imagination to claim that the total mortality upon the battlefields of industry exceeds that of the most sanguinary conflicts presided over by the great commanders of bloody wars. The stories of the latter are written large on the historian's page. The former are the commonplaces of peace, unchronicled and unsung. It is one of the strongest counts in the social indictment that multitudes of men, women and children die before their time, because they are manual laborers. Many perish of overwork, of that fateful and merciless tension of machine work. Others succumb to vitiated atmospheres, to poisonous fumes from chemicals, to unhealthy and cramped positions while at work. The mine swallows its regiment of victims, the number of employees injured or killed on transportation lines mounts to startling figures. The widespread application of electricity has brought added perils to large classes of workers, as has also the construction of the great steel buildings of modern business. Factory life produces anaemic hosts, who fall an easy prey to the germs of disease. But the list is too long for even mere enumeration.

"The process of determining what prices a given industry will bear," said President Eliot, "is now a process of combat. The weapons have been chiefly strikes, boycotts and lockouts. This is certainly a very stupid way of arriving at the determination. Conference and discussion between the workman and the capitalist are the rational modes of arriving at the practical answer to the question."

We are in unanimous concurrence with the conclusion arrived at in the latter sentence. The strike and the boycott are rarely used against the employer who agrees with President Eliot on this point.

But our critic cannot well be ignorant of the fact that, until very recently at least, by far the larger number of employers returned this reply to our modest request for a conference, "This is my business. I intend to run it as best suits me. If you do not like it, go elsewhere." What would academic authority advise in such cases?

(To be continued next week.)



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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1910.

"Your neighbor is the man who needs you."
Anonymous.

The unionists contesting the right(?) of the Pittsburg millionaires to exclusively set the conditions of employment, have decided on a one-cent banquet for tomorrow (Saturday) night. The menu will vary from the \$100 a plate dinner, with trimmings moral and otherwise, given by the Carnegie officials a couple of weeks ago.

Mayor Alexander has pained General Otis by asking the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles to appoint three delegates to confer with six from mercantile bodies to confer to work out a plan of readjusting the salaries of municipal employees, the idea being to equalize such salaries with those paid for similar employment in other avenues.

An appeal in behalf of the Barbers' Union has been sent out by the San Francisco Labor Council. Financial assistance is required on account of the concerted effort to take from these men the half day's rest. The union has been hampered by injunction proceedings, and all its resources have been exhausted against the believers in the open shop. Under such circumstances, there should be a united effort to assist an organization that needs the helping hand, and one that has been ever ready to help when able in days gone by.

The innovation in San Francisco of a series of monthly free public lectures on topics of the day will undoubtedly prove interesting. Several well-known unionists are on the committee of arrangements. The first lecture was given last Wednesday evening by J. C. Astredo on the "Panama Canal," illustrated by moving pictures. Instrumental and vocal music also helped to make the occasion very enjoyable. The board of education is co-operating with the citizens, and the public schools will be used for the course. The plan works admirably in New York city. Those responsible here deserve a hearty vote of thanks.

The meetings of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last week attracted considerable attention. Uniform legislation for employers' liability laws was urged. The question of child labor was discussed, and free text books and compulsory school attendance for children under fourteen years advocated. The request of the newspaper publishers of San Francisco to revoke the charters of the solicitors and carriers was denied, and no union affiliated directly with the A. F. of L. will be allowed to declare an establishment unfair unless the executive council approves. Injunction matters and the high rate of living expenses were subjects of discussion.

CONTEST AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST.

The American Federation of Labor is actively engaged in soliciting support for the workers struggling with the United States Steel Corporation. Public attention is being directed to the grave abuses for which the trust is responsible. These are by no means confined to shortcomings in dealing with the toilers. The crimes committed against the people under the protection afforded by the tariff are appalling, and the deliberate crushing of competitors shows that selfishness is the dominant trait in this unholy combination.

An offer to share in the profits has been made by the steel trust to its employees. This, of course, is a mere subterfuge to prevent them aligning themselves with their fellows in the effort to organize. No thought of this kind was in evidence until war was declared on the trade unions.

On the first day of January, 1910, the American Federation of Labor forwarded two circulars to "organized labor and friends." One asks 10 cents from each member of every trade union in the country. These points are very clearly made:

"This campaign of the steel trust against union labor because of the latter's avowed objects of a normal workday, and an American wage standard is but the manifestation of one scheme in a series which together form a conspiracy worthy of a Caesar, a Napoleon, or a Bismarck against the American institutions of unrestricted production, fair dividends, just legislation, an impartial judiciary, a free and uncorrupted press, an unmanipulated market and the highest estate for labor that production can justify.

"Its control of production is one of its established features constantly extolled as a merit by that portion of the press animated by Wall street motives.

"Its dividends are based upon not only its invested capital but more than half a billion of watered stock.

"Its attorneys are notoriously present at or in every legislative body from which privilege may be purchased or advantage in some form be procured.

"Its influence upon certain courts presided over by notably unworthy examples of the judiciary has been shown by the radical modifications of their unjust injunctions speedily made by higher courts.

"Its close touch with certain infamous daily newspapers is exhibited upon every occasion when it is possible for editors to choose between prostrating themselves before its subsidy disbursers or standing up to courageously defend common rights.

"Its crowning criminality, however, is its bold and heartless enslaving of labor. To disarm public indignation against its industrial and social crimes in this respect, the trust has instituted the so-called 'profit sharing' system which even the slightest examination proves to be a transparent deceit, through which a small minority of its employees are sought to be bribed to help in daily sweating the vast majority in preventing the others from joining labor organizations and in breaking down the spirit of manliness that has been a cherished characteristic of American labor. The trust methodically hires freshly-arrived immigrants, opens or closes mills to dishearten communities of its employees and substitutes young lads in its work for fathers with families."

The A. F. of L. plan of action and appeal consists of showing clearly the evils of the United States Steel Corporation, of its grip for evil on the country at large, as well as its employees, and the necessity of combination to thwart the aims of the trust.

Financial aid should be sent to John Williams, secretary Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, 503 House Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The urgency of this appeal is evident. Let the response be prompt and generous.

CHURCH AND LABOR.

The Rev. Wm. Nat. Friend continued his series of talks on the labor problem last Sunday evening. His subject was "Is the church making good with labor?" In part, Mr. Friend said:

"Is the church making good with labor? That depends upon what it is doing for the average man. The expression making good, upon which the issue turns, is a rich, strong compound that describes sufficiently what the average man looks for in weighing the evidence about the practicality of any truth. It will not tolerate narrow or technical usage. It is a warm, human, heart expression. It thrives on common sense. It misses minor mistakes. It calls most everything good. Its ambition is for results. In fact, in this world of pressing but simple needs, it does not consider it has fulfilled its purpose by dodging the issue of everyday service on the plea that its only hope lies in the occult solution of the riddle of the universe.

"In the first place, today surely the church is standing for the more ambitious civic living that labor urges for all men. It most heartily has commended his battle for a living wage. It has welcomed with gladness his fight in the interests of woman and child labor. It has encouraged his battle for shorter but sufficient hours of service. It has lent all its eloquence and energy and means to these efforts to protect the defenseless. It has essayed to fight the white plague and other great diseases that have fastened upon the flesh of the race. It has compelled the building of hospitals. One has only to read some of the reports of this year's scientific gatherings to note the sensation of Christian service running right into the midst of technical treatises heretofore barred close against any heart throb unless it be subject for diagnosis or dissection.

"Again, today the church must be recognized as insisting that political responsibility for economic conditions be shifted to proper shoulders. The church has not been afraid to say that the producers of vice were always the enemies of labor.

"You can see that in the last place when the church speaks this way it is going to be misunderstood. But the church is hoping it is making good even when subject to the costly social misunderstanding that labor has permitted to arise concerning it. Has it not for labor's sake taken chances at every turn with its rich member? Has it not whacked him over the head with a thousand clubs, never caring for the consequences, and all for the average man's sake? By this time the rich pew holder seems to know it and to his credit be it said he takes his dose manfully. It was the minister who declared against the iniquity called tainted money. It was a wild fire from the church to the world. It set men to thinking rightly about the right of all kinds of swollen fortunes. It was a defense of the masses by the church. I know that the money in question was finally accepted. But the atmosphere had been cleared of a lot of illusions. The verdict of the church was a condemnation of the system. The church and the givers have come to know that no personal endorsement arises from their gifts.

"It was not always that our editors were searching out the statistics that would tell us how in last thirty years over thirty thousand miners have been killed from faulty care of the underground systems of operation, and that the church must not only declare that all their wealth is not worth one of the men killed, but must also insist upon immediate action in establishment of better conditions.

"But you must see, as I pointed out in the beginning, that the primary contention for which it stands and the underlying principle upon which it works, whether appearances belie it or not, is that the solution of the social, economic and religious problems must be made on the basis and around the common center of the common average man."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

An Appreciative Expression.

Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, with headquarters in New York City, has written the "Labor Clarion" requesting the reproduction of an editorial which appeared in the Pittsburg "Gazette-Times" of December 22d last. Mr. Lovejoy says: "It is an unsolicited testimonial which we think describes fairly the scope and character of our work." The Pittsburg paper said:

"Reforms do not come of themselves. Abuses are not corrected automatically. Last year twenty-eight states made important amendments to their school and child labor laws. If it were possible to trace all these efforts to their ultimate source, it would probably be found that the initial impulse in most cases came from the National Child Labor Committee, which has its headquarters at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York city. This committee, organized in 1904 and incorporated in 1907, has done a noble work in the investigation of child labor conditions, making public the facts in a series of pamphlets of which No. 107 has just been issued. As the work is supported entirely by voluntary memberships, anyone who wishes to make a Christmas gift to childhood in general cannot do better than to add his name to the roll of 4,600 contributing members.

"Despite all that has been done, a vast amount of labor remains to be accomplished. Children have been forced into the industries at an increasing rate under the present pressure of economic forces. While the population of the continental United States increased 50.6 per cent during the years from 1880 to 1900, the total number of children from ten to fifteen years of age engaged in trade and transportation increased 216.5 per cent, and of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits 113.4 per cent. In spite of sentiment and legislation, the number is still increasing. Compulsory education and factory inspection are but insufficient safeguards. During the past year a boy of nine was found working in a Vermont woolen mill. In the sardine canneries of Maine a good many children of eight or ten years are employed and during the busy season they sometimes work fifteen or sixteen hours at a stretch.

"It will not do to condemn individuals for this outrage. The greed of parents or employers is not wholly to blame. Conditions have brought about this state of affairs, and we must remedy the conditions. Childhood is sacred and must not be despoiled of its golden bloom if manhood is to reap the rich harvest of life. To this end the National Child Labor Committee deserves all encouragement, especially at this season when the Children's Friend became a child."

* * *

Trinity Church Doesn't Like It.

Olga Nethersole played "The Writing on the Wall" in San Francisco last week. It was a production out of the ordinary. Miss Nethersole's words to a newspaper reporter are worth reading:

"It was in 1894 that Richard Watson Gilder, the poet, was placed as chairman of the tenement house commission in New York to study the conditions, dig out the facts and name the remedy. As a result of the commission of which the poet was the head, several amendments were passed to the hygienic laws of the state of New York. Among them was this: Every tenement house should be provided with sinks in each of the floors. That would seem to be a reasonable law. Surely the poor have a right to wash. However, the law was fought in the courts. It was claimed to be unconstitutional. Who do you suppose fought the law and carried it to the last court of appeal? The Trinity church corporation! It seems incredible, but it is historic. There was no reason given for the fight except that there wasn't

any use putting sinks on every floor of every tenement house, for the reason that the tenants wouldn't wash anyway! The real reason was that the business interests of the Trinity church were opposed to spending the money necessary to provide washing places for the poor whose lot placed them in the tenements.

"When the play was first presented in New York I received many letters from a great variety of writers discussing the problem of the poor. I was startled to find how many of my correspondents had read the Bible. Nearly all of them had read enough of the New Testament to be able to quote the line about 'the poor we have with us always.' How the rich and the privileged love that quotation! Among other comments on the play was one, however, that was published in an evening paper. It told of how the first landlord who was ever opposed by the people in New York was forced, two centuries ago, to do his duty to his tenants, and how he had pleaded the same excuses as were being urged by modern landlords—that the income of the property, the percentage of gain from the investment, did not permit him to make the necessary alterations, to comply with the primitive laws which it was found he was violating. However, the story went on to tell how he was made to do his duty by his tenants by the fact that a paper threatened to expose him if he didn't. Rather than be disgraced this landlord put his houses in order."

The bishop of Trinity church refused to attend Miss Nethersole's play because the church is named as derelict in its duty. The actress closed the local interview with a refreshing statement about the stupidity of people claiming the right to do as they like with "our own." She showed that the child's coverlet made in the disease-laden atmosphere of the tenement house would likely find its way into a wealthy home, thereby enabling sickness to secure a foothold. The relations of common humanity in these respects were clearly depicted.

The example of Miss Nethersole in turning the light on the dark places might well be emulated by others, and the lady deserves the word of approbation from all sources.

* * *

Again the Japanese.

The Fresno "Republican" does not agree with the Los Angeles "Times" description of the Japanese invasion as an "asset." It says:

"There is no way by which California could be so surely Orientalized as by a general influx of Japanese into the ownership or leasing of farms. Also, there is no one who would suffer so immediately under that Orientalization as the white farmer. The danger of peaceful invasion, almost conquest, by the widespread ownership of farm land, is so great that Japan will herself allow no foreigner to own land in Japan. On the other hand, Japan is conquering Korea and Manchuria, not by military possession or political annexation, but by stimulating the settlement of colonies of resident farmers. Defensively and offensively Japan has recognized the importance of this method. And, in California, wherever the invasion of Japanese proprietors or renters has been considerable, white farming has dwindled or disappeared. If there is any Japanese menace, the farmer is the man first menaced.

"Yet the farmer, by at least a majority vote, calls out for more Japanese. He does not want Japanese neighbors, but he wants Japanese laborers. He wants the Japanese to do the work of California farms, but to leave the profits to the white men."

It is believed the census of agricultural holdings in California will show 50,000 Japanese agricultural holdings. This menace has grown during a very few years. A like ratio of increase in the future will result in the retirement of the white man as a predominating factor in tilling the soil.

MEETING OF IRON TRADES EMPLOYERS.

On January 12th there was held the annual meeting of the California Metal Trades Association. In view of the widespread interest taken in the agreement between the association and the unions of the industry, which will soon expire, the remarks of the officials were noteworthy.

President J. M. Robinson drew attention to the attitude of "our friends in the east and nearer home, and some of the trade papers." These agencies do not look with favor on the agreement. Continuing, Mr. Robinson said: "In anticipation of the expiration of the agreement your executive committee has taken steps to formulate a plan by which a new agreement may be made which may insure to us a continuance, for a definite period, of the tranquility which has been enjoyed since August, 1907. The history of the last twenty years in the metal trades of San Francisco has demonstrated the foolishness of strikes and lock-outs, and the tremendous loss which they entail both to the employer and employee, while their ultimate consequence, if often repeated, would mean the utter annihilation of our industry."

Secretary Harry F. Davis, who has won an enviable record as an energetic representative of the association with whom the union officials find it a pleasure to do business, reported that only seven members were involved in labor difficulties during the year, and these were settled as a result of conferences. Mr. Davis referred to the efforts to favor home industry in the iron and steel field.

Commissioner H. W. Kerrigan discussed "The real truth of conditions and how to improve them." He told of the need of a manufacturing bureau, greater shop efficiency and more publicity, the progressive administrations of past-President Fowler and President Robinson, and the conciliatory method of talking over problems as they arose between employers and employees. One expression is worth quoting: "It is no more behind the closed doors policy, the employer cursing the employee and the employer the same as of old. Those conditions have changed."

V. C. HOWE'S ADVERTISING CALENDAR.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has written to the Labor Council drawing attention to the advertising calendars now appearing in many homes, stores and offices bearing the name of V. C. Howe, chimney repairer and sweeper, chimney and furnace maker, 2407 California street. These calendars were printed under non-union conditions in the east. Mr. Howe was a non-union printer for years, having operated shops in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. In his new business he employs non-union sheet metal workers, and openly boasts of his attitude, stating that he gets no work from working people, and therefore the unions cannot harm him. Very naturally, the Allied Printing Trades Council wants to have all calendars and other printed matter produced in San Francisco.

Attention is hereby directed to Mr. Howe's position. The gentleman should patronize those in business in the city where he secures his patronage, and it should be his aim to see that unionists are employed, for that course would assist in promoting stability of trade and help Mr. Howe in more ways than he now seems willing to admit.

Secretary-treasurer Paul Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor has received inquiries from the Central Labor Councils of San Joaquin County and Santa Clara County about the organization of migratory laborers. This shows the interest taken in the subject. Three unions have lately joined the Federation—Teamsters No. 22 of Stockton, Moving Picture Operators of Sacramento and the Newspaper Solicitors of San Francisco.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 14, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Tailors, No. 2—M. J. Noonan, Chas. Petterson, J. Salinger. Cooks' Helpers—A. Waldman. Musicians—J. A. Keogh, C. T. Schuppert, J. W. Spencer, A. S. Morey, L. N. Ritzau, S. J. Tully, H. Menke. Ice Wagon Drivers—J. R. Knowles, V. Janart. Cigar Makers—Henry Knobel, P. Casaleas, S. Schoenfeldt. Milkers—Paul Eichenberger, R. Wolf. Stablemen—Thos. F. Finn, Thos. J. White, Charles Earles, Wm. Matheson. Steam Laundry Workers—Mrs. Mary Carson, Chas. Lineger, Geo. Black, Emma O'Keefe, Mrs. L. C. Walden, Carrie Parmer, Wm. Budges, G. F. Thurber. Gas Workers—Geo. W. Bell, Daniel Cameron, Russell Griffeth, G. R. Edminster, Phil Knell. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From E. D. Sullivan, attorney-at-law, in reference to complaint against a local union. From A. F. of L., review of proceedings of electrical workers' case. From A. F. of L., notification that milkers' case will be taken up by executive council. From Asiatic Exclusion League, requesting that delegates attend meetings more regularly. From Coroner's office, copy of verdict and requesting some action toward enforcement of ordinances applying to buildings in course of construction. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Allied Printing Trades Council, calling attention to the fact that V. C. Howe, chimney repainer and cleaner, has had non-union calendars distributed. Referred to Label Committee—From Label Department of the A. F. of L., outlining plan for co-operation in label agitation. Referred to Executive Committee—From Bakers, No. 24, and Bakery Wagon Drivers, applying for boycott on American Bakery, 671 Broadway. From A. F. of L., replying to request for assistance in the matter of organizing milkers.

An inquiry was received from Retail Shoe Clerks' Union of Oakland, Cal., desiring to know if Council had sanctioned resolutions sent out by the Buckley-Moran Defense Association. The secretary was instructed to reply to same. From the Direct Legislation League, relative to address by Mr. White on subject of direct legislation. Moved that secretary make arrangements for an address by Mr. White for Friday evening, March 4, 1910; carried.

A communication from Bro. R. Cornelius, member of general executive board of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, stating that in the Mission Bank vaults at this time were all the records of the strike campaign committee of the Carmen's strike in 1907, and requesting the Council to make some disposition of same. Moved that the president of the Council be empowered to call a meeting of the general strike campaign committee to dispose of same; carried.

Two communications were received from the A. F. of L., bearing upon the situation surrounding the Iron and Steel Workers of Pittsburg, Pa., and stating that the U. S. Steel Corporation had opened war upon these unions. The secretary was instructed to direct a circular letter to each of the unions, requesting them to comply and donate ten cents per member.

A communication from Hoisting Engineers' Union, No. 59, inviting officers of Council to annual ball, Saturday evening, January 15, 1910; invitation accepted and secretary instructed to acknowledge same. Communication from Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting the endorsement of the Council to a protest against a further extension of time to dairies within the county, and giving reasons therefore. Moved to file communication; carried. Amended to endorse re-

quest; lost. Amendment to amendment to refer to executive committee; lost.

Reports of Unions—Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths still unfair; Lurline Baths will sign agreement with union; unionists at liberty to patronize this house. Bakers—Business good; label agitation bearing fruit; thank unionists for support. Moving Picture Machine Operators—Business good; will soon publish list of unfair houses. Milk Wagon Drivers—Have donated one cent per member per month toward the organization of migratory workers.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the proposed wage scale and agreement of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union be endorsed as amended in their report with certain provisions stricken out. Report of committee concurred in.

The committee reported having ruled on jurisdictional dispute between bakers and cooks, and adjustment of same. The committee recommended that the secretary be instructed to send out an appeal for assistance for Barbers' Union, No. 148; concurred in. The secretary was further instructed by committee to pay death claims as requested by Jere L. Sullivan for bartenders. On the newspaper solicitors' case, the committee recommended the entire correspondence between the secretary's office and President Gompers as well as copies of telegrams, etc., be read. The secretary then read communications from President Gompers on this subject, which were discussed by delegates Michelson, Rose, Tracy and Himmel. The committee further reported having advised the Firemen's Union relative to a point of law in the acceptance of a member. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Delegate Kelly submitted a lengthy written report giving a synopsis of the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention, and called attention to matters of more especial interest acted upon by the convention. He advised that each delegate obtain a copy of the proceedings and carefully peruse same, as there was contained therein much of vital interest to every trade unionist. At the conclusion of his report, Delegate Kelly was applauded, and, on motion, a vote of thanks was tendered him for his work at said convention.

The Council then considered the report of the committee appointed to visit the Union Man's Orphanage at San Lorenzo; the majority report was read which recommended that this Council join with other councils in carrying out the proposed plans, and giving reasons why this should be done. The minority report was then read in which the idea of a Union Man's Orphanage was sustained, but in which it was stated that, in the belief of the writer, the Council was in no position to undertake this financial burden at this time, and which in effect recommended that the matter be not taken up by the Council at this time, due to other pressing appeals for assistance. Moved that we adopt the report of the minority of the committee; carried.

Nominations for Officers—President, J. A. Kelly, Chas. Schilling; Vice-President, B. B. Rosenthal, Paul Scharrenberg; secretary, Andrew J. Gallagher; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, Bert LaRue, David McLennan; sergeant-at-arms, P. O'Brien; executive committee—B. B. Rosenthal, John O'Connell, J. J. Fitzgerald, K. J. Doyle, Harry Cantrowith, J. A. Himmel, Chas. Fleischman, Jas. McTiernan, Chas. Shuttleworth, A. C. Rose, A. E. Brown, Miss Rose Myears, M. E. Decker, P. O'Brien, Henry Huntsman, Jos. Raymond; organizing committee—Miss Minnie Andrews, John O. Walsh, Herman Elbing, D. P. Haggerty, O. E. Henley, Chas. Erickson, Rose Myears, Louis Basenach, W. G. Desepte; label committee—Sarah S. Hagan, Leo Michelson, S. Schoenfeldt, Max Licht, Jos. King; directors of "Labor Clarion"—M. J. Roche, R. Cornelius, H.

Menke, C. H. Parker; trustees—J. W. Spencer, O. E. Henley, Chas. Schuppert; Asiatic Exclusion League—Andrew J. Gallagher, P. O'Brien, W. G. Rusk; law and legislative committee—Paul Parker, Theo. Johnson, E. E. Ellison, C. H. Parker, M. J. Roche.

Receipts and Expenses—Receipts, \$132; expenses, \$152.75.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises.

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW

HAVE A BRANCH STORE

766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

ALSO

353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

UNION MADE

Suits

Overcoats
Rain Coats

\$15 to \$25

WALLENSTEIN & FROST

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PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

UNION MADE

are made here. Quality and styles rank with the leading ones in the world.

To make your shopping convenient our stores are located at

1178 Market Street

605 Kearny Street

72 Market Street

2640 Mission Street

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 10, 1910.**

Meeting called to order at 8:20; President Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as corrected.

Communications—From California State Federation of Labor, anent the organization of migratory labor; filed. From Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, relative to aviation meet in that city; endorsed and filed. From Archie Levy Amusement Association, referred to a committee of five to report back to Council. From Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., referred to executive committee. From Newspaper Solicitors; referred to executive committee. From Bartenders' International League, No. 525; referred to the executive committee.

Credentials—From Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1; Electrical Workers, No. 283; Cooks and Waiters, No. 31; Retail Clerks, No. 47; Bakery Salesmen, No. 102; Carmen, No. 192; referred to organization and classification committee, reported favorably, and seated under proper order.

Reports of Unions—Typographical—All but one office in the jurisdiction had signed the new job scale; the Piedmont Press, the non-union shop, is already feeling the want of the union label. Cooks and Waiters—Have been cited to appear before the court to show cause why they should not be adjudged in contempt for the continuance of pickets before the Royal restaurant. Bartenders—Requested action in connection with the establishment of Schmitz at Twenty-seventh and San Pablo. Newspaper Solicitors—Progressing.

Reports of Committees—Recommended the boycott requested by Bakers, No. 119, on Texas Bakery; concurred in. Action of secretary regarding renovations in headquarters endorsed. Business agent's report adopted. Ball-hall committee requested to get active. Delegate to Chamber of Commerce instructed to make report. Report from Result Laundry received.

New Business—On motion, the President of the United States was condemned for dismissal of Gifford Pinchot, and secretary instructed to communicate action to Secretary Ballinger, representatives in Congress, Forester Pinchot, the Building Trades Council of this jurisdiction and the local press.

Committee of five appointed to examine the proposition of the Levy Amusement Company.

Executive committee empowered to negotiate with electrical workers for chairs.

Council requests affiliated unions to appoint committees to visit the Royal restaurant with the end of convincing the proprietor of the error of his way.

Secretary requested to draft a strong letter to the bakers regarding their action in the Cape Ann Bakery controversy.

Organization and classification committee was instructed to look into the status of the Result Laundry.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

A. W. SEFTON, JR., Secretary.

NEEDED EXERCISE.

Two men whose offices were on the second floor were on the first floor waiting for an elevator. Long and impatiently they waited.

"You're not looking extra well, Lonsdale," remarked the lawyer.

"No, Rangle," replied the real estate man. "Think I'll join an athletic club. I need the exercise."

"Me, too."

Still they waited for the elevator.

SCHOOL TEACHERS NEXT.

By M. Grant Hamilton.

The Colorado Teachers' Association, comprising a membership of 7,000, in session in Denver the latter part of last December, by an unanimous vote decided to send fraternal delegates to chartered central bodies of the American Federation of Labor. The state labor commissioner, Edwin V. Brake, was elected a member of the educational council of the association.

An address was delivered by Labor Commissioner Brake before the association, urging the school teachers to inform themselves as to the objects of union labor. That much interest was evinced is evidenced by the action taken by the association as noted.

Apparently it would not be a difficult matter to convince the great majority of school teachers throughout the country that they are "wage earners." Unfortunately, many of them, unwittingly, however, regard themselves as in the "professional" category. While school teaching may technically be assigned to be a "professional" vocation, yet the fact that "salary" or "wages" is received for services performed unerringly blends the "professional" with the "wage earner."

Much prejudice has been engendered in the minds of school teachers for reasons already referred to, but with the beggarly wages paid the pedagogue, coupled with the ever-increasing cost of the necessities of life, there is a growing unrest among the teachers.

As the Colorado school teachers have determined to give ear to the arguments of union labor, there can be no good reason advanced why labor officials of other states should not bestir themselves in interesting the school teachers of their particular section.

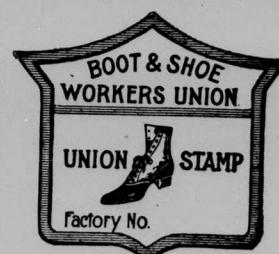
The aggregate number of teachers would be difficult to determine, but a conservative estimate places the figures at approximately 1,000,000 employed in the public schools of the United States. The field certainly presents an area sufficiently broad and attractive to lend interest to those who are anxious to assist in the great common work of uplift.

It is confidently to be expected that within the coming few years this class of wage earners will have awakened to the possibilities of concerted and collective effort. Legislation is needed, but legal enactment guarding the best interests of the teachers can never be accomplished until they perfect an organization among themselves, based upon the material interests of its members. A higher education is to be invited, but an equally higher standard of living must of necessity be co-ordinate.

A miller noted for his keenness in money matters was in a boat trying his best to get across the stream which drove his mill. The stream was in flood and he was taken past the spot at which he wanted to land, and the boat was upset. His wife ran along the side of the stream crying for help, when she was brought up by her husband, yelling out: "If I'm drowned, Maggie, dunnot forget flour's gone up two shillings a sack."

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

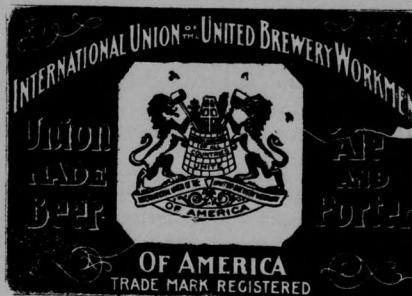
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WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on Keg or Bottle

**Brooklyn Hotel**

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus

Chas. Montgomery

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400 Rooms, Electric Lights, Call Bells, Hot and Cold Water. Rooms 35c to 50c per day; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Phone KEARNY 3373.

Denver Baths

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Baths 25 cents. 75 private tubs, with separate apartments for ladies. UNION BATH HOUSE. Laundry Office.

Phone KEARNY 3373. ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

From Maker to Wearer

Notes in Union Life

President Daniel J. Gorman and Miss Mamie Haugh of the steam laundry workers were married last Sunday. The union gave the couple a token of appreciation. Congratulations are tendered by the "Labor Clarion" in behalf of many readers who know Mr. and Mrs. Gorman.

The bakers of Oakland are preparing to follow in the footsteps of their San Francisco brethren. An active campaign for sanitary shop conditions has been started, and the union label will be given those establishments operating in a respectable manner. A ball for the benefit of the sick and death fund will be given in Germania Hall, Oakland, on February 26th.

A substantial donation has been made by the molders to the Mexican Liberty League. The ball last Saturday night of the Oakland branch was a success.

The firemen intend to amalgamate their unions in San Francisco and vicinity into one local. This will enable uniform wage scales and working agreements to prevail.

John D. Moller of the butchers died in Tonopah, Nevada, last week. The remains were interred by the union, of which organization the deceased was an old member.

The sailors are preparing to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary early in March. Fifty dollars have been donated to the Mexican Liberty League.

A circular will be sent to every furniture dealer in the state in the interests of the upholsterers. It will show a fac simile of the union label.

Officers have been elected by the bakers. The union label on all bread purchased is a call that should appeal to members of organized labor. In another column will be found an advertisement in this connection, as well as a list of shops using the label.

The joint council of teamsters has received the credentials of the drivers engaged in the downtown commission business.

Nearly \$50 have been sent to the striking steel workers by the gas workers.

Sacramento employing painters want the journeymen to take \$4.50 a day in lieu of the \$5 scale under consideration.

The difficulty between the Puritan restaurant and the unions of the culinary trade does not concern the one day's rest in seven. The establishment closes on Sundays. The Puritan wage and hour scale is the trouble. Judge Seawell issued an injunction against the cooks and waiters, and subsequently against the five unions involved. The court proceedings came up today, the 21st inst.

The waiters will move next week to 61 Turk street.

An effort will be made by the local Allied Printing Council to have formed a printing trades department of the A. F. of L., similar to those of the building and railroad interests.

The milk wagon drivers have donated \$25 to the striking garment workers of St. Louis.

Fred Zimmerman of the butchers lost his mother on January 15th. The deceased was born in Germany seventy years ago.

Miss Jeanette McKenzie of the bindery women died on January 16th. She was a native of Scotland, aged sixty years, and was without relatives here. The union performed the last rite of respect to a member's memory.

Patrick Kirby, a member of both the horse shoers' and janitors' organizations, died on January 18th. He was fifty-four years of age, and was born in Ireland.

While heartily in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Union Man's Orphanage, the Labor Council felt it was not in a position to help the institution financially.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.
Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held

January 14, 1910.

Called to order at 7:30 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Federal Union—J. B. Dale, L. B. Leavitt, delegates; B. T. Buss, Jr., John McPhilips, alternates; vice D. H. Leavitt, C. Folette. Carpenters and Joiners—J. L. Sullivan, L. McNicol. Barbers—C. A. Brown, Leroy Hayes.

Reports of Unions—F. P. Lamoreux, affiliated with A. F. of L. through union publicity, reported that he had aided Retail Clerks' Union in placing a union store card in Fred Fisch's, the first store to comply fully with requirements. Barbers—Installed officers and had banquet. Carpenters—Received one member by transfer; will send delegate to Monterey convention; voted benefits to needy member. Pipe Fitters—Installed officers and had banquet. Bakers—Elected officers, will install at next meeting. Electrical Workers—Installed officers, had banquet; were visited by District Vice-President Sullivan and District Organizer Hay. Machinists—Installed officers, had banquet; were addressed by President G. M. Jewett, L. B. Leavitt, John Davidson, J. B. Dale and J. W. Ganzhorn of the Trades and Labor Council. Federal Union—Initiated one, had unusually large meeting as a result of adopting fine for non-attendance.

Nominations—J. L. Sullivan as sergeant-at-arms, vice H. L. Stoddard, no longer a delegate. Al Clarke and Leroy Hayes as members of executive committee. Charles McArvary as member of law and legislative committee. J. L. Sullivan as member of municipal committee.

Unfinished Business—Amendment to constitution separating offices of secretary and treasurer read for second time.

New Business—Resolution favoring Secretary Meyer plan on navy yards unanimously adopted.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

J. H. Wilkes of the Thompson Bridge Company, who is working in Vallejo, is just out of the hospital after a severe attack of rheumatism. He was under the care of the North American Hospital Association, and received the best of medical attention. Mr. Wilkes is a member of the Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

G. B. Benham, Attorney-at-law, 1112 Market St., opp. 7th. Phone Market 187. ***

AGAIN THE BOYCOTT.

Even the women of Washington, D. C., are talking of introducing the boycott to offset the prices of foodstuffs. The papers say that some of these women are the wives of congressmen, and that they will instruct members of the National Anti-Trust League they propose forming to cease purchasing such commodities as may be decided upon. This boycott problem will not down. The wives of legislators might whisper a few needed things in the ears of their husbands—about the tariff and Cannon and Aldrich and the system of high-class robbery afflicting the American people.

"Sympathy is the grandest word in the world. It overcomes evil and strengthens good; it disarms resistance, melts the hardest hearts, and draws out the better part of human nature."

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HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

VILMOS WESTONY, the Celebrated Hungarian Pianoforte Phenomenon; CLAUDE and FANNIE USHER in "Fagan's Decision;" FOUR READINGS; COOK and STEVENS; JEAN CLERMONT'S "BURLESKE" CIRCUS; BROWN, HARRIS and BROWN; DOHERTY SISTERS; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Hit—"THE EIGHT GEISHA GIRLS."

Evening Prices 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays),
10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

Pragers
ALWAYS RELIABLE
MARKET & JONES STS
SAN FRANCISCO

\$2 95

FOR A BOY'S SUIT

Worth \$4.00

Like the One Illustrated

4 95 for an Auto
Collar Overcoat
Regular \$7.50 Values

WE RECOMMEND these garments for their style, fit and wearing qualities. Ages 4 to 17 years. The values cannot be duplicated in San Francisco. They are like everything else in this establishment—HONEST MERCHANDISE at HONEST PRICES.



MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

After the earthquake and fire, when the trade and population of the city had shifted to the Mission and the Western Addition, the traffic of the street cars between those sections became very great. The United Railroads "applied" to the supervisors for the crosstown franchise from Page and Scott streets to Twentieth street. Its conditions were similar to the Parkside franchise. It restricted the powers of the city and would have given the company a monopoly of Valencia and other streets. The supervisors put it through the earlier stages of the grant. On final passage the protests of citizens prevented its adoption. It lay before the municipal authorities for three years, many attempts being made to have it adopted.

At the last meeting of the outgoing supervisors, on January 3d, this franchise came up for passage, and was rejected. At the same meeting, the first steps were taken for the grant of a franchise on Gough street, from McAllister to Market street. Some supervisors voted against the grant of the crosstown franchise, and in favor of the Gough street one. The latter franchise is the most valuable that could be granted by the city. It will serve the United Railroads for every purpose that the crosstown was intended, and render the construction of the latter unnecessary.

The United Railroads is undoubtedly snickering at the way in which it has fooled the people. It asked for an impossible franchise, and then sneaked through one infinitely worse—without any conditions at all attached to it. Mayor Taylor, in approving of the offer of this franchise, said that there should be a provision in every franchise permitting the city to take it over; but that he approved of this one without such a condition because it was only a "spur track." It is the most important "spur track" that has ever been proposed to be granted by this city. The cars will require so much less electricity to be operated over this route, as compared to the Fillmore street hill, that the United Railroads will save sufficient current in one year to pay for the entire cost of the construction of the road.

Gough is the first street on an easy grade into the Mission between it and the Park. The right to its use by the municipal street railway, when a crosstown line is built to connect with Geary street, should be reserved by the city. Conditions should be imposed that will give the city full control over any street railway that may be built upon it. No franchises should be granted that will permit the United Railroads to jeer at honest supervisors who seek to protect public rights.

This franchise is being granted on the terms that the United Railroads has been demanding for some years—"solely on those conditions expressly required by the charter." This means, without any condition that will protect the people. It is because franchises have been granted in past years without condition that the United Railroads has been able to crowd passengers in half the number of cars used seven years ago. This over-crowding causes more than eighty deaths each year, and caused the breaking of the legs, arms, noses and otherwise maiming eight people on the Castro street line last Tuesday.

Lack of control by the city enabled the United Railroads to reduce the number of cars in operation so as to reduce its operating expenses from 50 to 24 per cent of receipts. Thus, while in 1902, with receipts of \$5,125,000, the profit was \$2,562,500, the report of the company shows, that, for 1909 with receipts of about \$7,500,000, the profit has been increased to \$5,625,000. The profit has increased over 100 per cent, at the sacrifice of human life, and the comfort of the passengers. Proper conditions must be put in franchises. The present board of supervisors should reject the Gough street franchise as it now stands.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Trade-union history will have high on its honor roll the struggle of the United Hatters of North America in the year 1909. Despite the court proceedings and the efforts to cripple the organization along other lines, culminating in the combination of the manufacturers to dispense with the label, the union stands forth today as vigorous as ever, the employers have practically abandoned their ill-advised fight against the label, and the demand for the latter is more pronounced than ever.

In all industrial controversies one reads of the troubles of the "free and independents." These people are despised by both sides—by the unionists for attempting to take their places, and by the employers who know their unworth as workmen and who have no love for traitors, even though they may use their services temporarily. When the day of reckoning comes, the employers show no compunction in dispensing with the help of the "independents," and the latter are outcasts from every standpoint.

A late number of the Norwalk "Hour" tells of difficulties with non-unionists:

"The employees in the making department of the Crofut & Knapp Hat Company, of Norwalk, went on strike following a shop call which was held immediately upon entering the shop, at which time they voted to go on strike unless their demands were acceded to.

"There has been grumbling from time to time and the matter reached a climax, when Mike Renero was discharged by Harry A. Doland, the foreman.

"The men were waiting for Doland, and as he made his appearance they made a dash for him, but he got away.

"The strikers stated the company was taking on new men continually, paying them \$6 per week and letting the older men go. They claim they have been reduced 25 per cent and that the work is especially hard."

POPULAR MECHANICS" UNFAIR.

Upon investigation by the Chicago Federation of Labor it was found that "Popular Mechanics," a technical publication published in Chicago, is unfair; it is printed in a non-union office, notorious for its antagonism to union labor, and the International Typographical Union is active in showing its disapproval.

The Hawaiian Board of Missions is objecting to the establishment of a Japanese boarding school in a resident district of Honolulu. Any sales of property to Asiatics is discountenanced. The tenement houses now owned by Japanese are a source of contention among the whites. Altogether, there seems to be a marked change of opinion in the islands on the immigrants from the land of the chrysanthemum. Even ex-Governor Carter, who once declared his willingness to allow his daughter to marry a Jap, has lately issued a belligerent document consigning the Asiatics to some other locality than the Hawaiian Islands.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

528 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
Guaranteed Capital \$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash \$1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds \$1,529,785.50
Deposits December 31, 1909 \$38,610,731.93
Total Assets \$41,261,652.21

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.
Fiederlein & Thieman, 3470 Mission.
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.
Moritz Bimmerle, 122 Silliman.
J. & H. Kanewski, 19th and Vermont.
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.
Wm. Tschirch, 157 Fillmore, near Waller.
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.
Wm. Kelterer, Home Bakery, 2380 Market.
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.
Jelinek Bros., 2439 California.
Tuho & Peters, 420 Brannan, near Third.
Frahm & Co., 194 Third, near Howard.
Fred Munz, 1864 Union, near Octavia.
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.
Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.
Doboco Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.
L. Untenaher, 2170 Mission, near 17th.
Chas. Weinrich, 20th Ave and Clement.
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil Ave.
Thoke & Sadler, Clement near 5th Ave.
Hugo Stanke, 2471 San Bruno Ave.
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.
Christ. Pfeffermann, 541 Montgomery.
Chr. Kolb, 800 Diamond.
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.
Cal. Bakery, 4th and B, San Jose.
San Rafael Bakery, 2d and D, San Rafael.
Model Bakery, 2012 Emerson, Berkeley.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Jan., White on Brown.

SIGN THIS RESOLUTION
FOR YOUR OWN GOOD AND WELFARE

RESOLVED, That henceforth I will wear clothes made to my individual measure, according to my own ideas.

RESOLVED, That they shall positively be made by UNION mechanics, and bear the Union Label.

RESOLVED, That Kelleher & Browne, the Irish Tailors, are friends and advocates of UNION PRINCIPLES—were the first tailoring concern in San Francisco to adopt the Union Label—and deserve my patronage as well as all good Union Men.



Kelleher & Browne
The Irish Tailors
7th Street at Market

15 to 20 per cent off on all Fall Suitings. Most of them are single patterns, but are suitable for all year round wear.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- †Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 San-some.
- (172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
- (48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H., Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (176) California Press, 50 Main.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 638 Montgomery.
- (90) fCarlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
- (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
- (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacra-mento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) fHanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
- (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
- (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
- (74) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
- (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
- (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (221) Pacific Posten, 63 McAllister.
- *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) fPhillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Lark.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
- (145) fSan Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) fSan Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
- (13) *Shannon-Conny Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Com-mercial.
- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
- (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
- (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 San-some.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
- (32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Com-mercial.
- (40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
- (53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
- (42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berk-eley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
- Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekin Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- Moraghan Oyster Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Standard Box Factory.
- Sutro Baths.
- United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
- Arcade Hotel, San Pablo avenue, cor. 20th.
- Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Eagle Box Factory.
- French & Peterson, Parcel Delivery.
- Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
- Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
- Montgomery-Osborne Hardware Co., 375 12th.
- Oakland Cream Depot, 1665-67 Webster.
- Phillips & Leisz, produce dealers, 339 12th.
- Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
- Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.
- Schluter's Bazaar, 1158-60 Washington.
- Texas Bakery, 2010 Ashby avenue, Berkeley.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A telegram to Secretary Michelson from J. J. Price, secretary of Portland Union, says: "Trouble brewing in Portland. Warn members to stay away."

Word comes from North Fork, Cal., that Chas. H. Ross, erstwhile job printer, now a gold seeker, is convalescing from a tussle with pneumonia. Ross is well-known among the old-timers of No. 21, and all wish him speedy and complete recovery.

Robert C. Albrook of Denver is announced as a probable candidate for secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U.

E. K. Downer of Downieville, Cal., one of our veteran California printers, writes to Secretary Michelson in cheerful tone of prospects of finding rich gold ore in his Maple Grove holdings. He has promised the secretary a magnificent gold nugget scarf pin as a memento and says that he soon expects a return of experiences like "the days of old, the days of gold, and the days of '49."

John Sanders, father of D. S. Sanders of No. 21, died on December 31st. The deceased was acquainted with a number of our job printers. He was buried under the auspices of the Masons, of which organization he had been a member for fifty-nine years.

Philip O'Connor, father of Mrs. A. D. Carlyle, Mrs. L. Michelson and Mrs. J. J. Coleman, died on January 15th, aged seventy-five years. Besides the three daughters named, Mr. O'Connor is survived by his wife and seven children.

Edgar A. Perkins, president of Indianapolis Typographical Union, is a candidate for delegate to the A. F. of L.

John T. Cochell of the "Chronicle" lost his sister on January 11th. The lady was born in Kentucky sixty years ago.

The students of the University of California are considering the advisability of discontinuing the "Blue and Gold." For twenty-three years this book has gladdened the hearts of printers, pressmen and photo-engravers, and it is to be hoped the decision will not be adverse to publication. However, there is a ray of hope in the suggestion that a volume to represent the students at large be substituted—the "Blue and Gold" being the junior class annual.

The label committee of San Antonio Typographical Union has succeeded in inducing the telephone company to use the union label on its directory.

The last issue of the Bellingham (Wash.) "Journal" contained this paragraph: "Harry Gibb, member of Bellingham Typographical Union, has purchased the Burlington 'Tribune.' The first issue of the paper under his management showed decided improvements. Burlington is to be congratulated in annexing such a good citizen and able newspaper man."

F. C. Drew, of the law firm of Campbell, Metson & Drew, erstwhile member of No. 21, has received a communication from Luis Carlos, 7 rue Rollin, Paris, who seeks the addresses of any printers who will correspond with him in Esperanto. Any member of No. 21 who may be interested will please communicate with Mr. Drew.

Homer W. Greer, a printer and a native of Missouri, died suddenly last month at the home of his mother at Applegate Station, ten miles from Auburn.

Public Printer Donnelly has assigned David J. Roberts as foreman of the branch office at the department of agriculture, vice George L. Sherman. Mr. Roberts is a native of England, but came to this country while a child. He learned his trade on the New York "Independent." Mr. Roberts was also editor and publisher of the Osage City (Kan.) "Free Press," for ten years.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrts., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—Wm. Dundas, 3942 17th.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Sec., 392 Oak.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 45 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

For Women in Union and Home

About 600 patents are granted each year to British women upon inventions, ranging from articles distinctly feminine in nature to motors, railroad cars, flying machines, and wireless telegraphy.

Simmons College, Boston, boasts it is the only place in the world where women can be trained to plan and to manage lunchrooms. The demand for such training has more than trebled in the last two years. The college has a steady increase in girls studying the lunchroom course, and graduates are going into almost every state. Every detail of lunchroom organization and management is taught. There is instruction in cooking and in service. The girls are taught how to buy, how to figure profit and loss, and how to handle a waiting staff.

Dr. Edward von Adelung, vice-president of the Alameda county anti-tuberculosis society, says: "The trouble at the bottom of it all is that all consumptives are ostracised. Neither hospital, hotel, school, employer, the owner of country homes nor landlord has any place for a tuberculosis patient. In this county 418 patients die yearly of the white plague, making the proportion 1 in 7 to the population. What we need is a hospital where these cases are given care, a society whose influence will be so powerful as to reorganize the laws, a clinic equipped for this class of patients and visiting nurses to care for them. When the work is fully organized and planned then it will be time to turn it over to the county."

It will undoubtedly be a great surprise to many to learn that the Hoffman House, one of New York's best known hotels, is managed by women. At the death of Mr. Caddagan, who had been the manager for many years, his two sisters took entire charge of the place. They evidenced their faith in their own sex by changing the office of steward to that of stewardess, and Miss Bella Boyle is now the successful head of the important culinary department. There is also a housekeeper with most taxing duties, Miss Catherine Noonan. Judging by the great success of this hotel, it is again demonstrated that women are capable of "making good" in whatever vocation they assume and that "woman's sphere" is indeed unlimited.

Eleanor Duse, greatest of Italian actresses, has just passed her 50th birthday.

Sixty-two per cent of adult Danish women voted at the first election which afforded them the privilege.

Mabel Taliaferro, with the name of many pronunciations, has decided that henceforth she will be known to the public as "Neil."

Miss Rebecca Holmes, associated for sixteen years with Chicago philanthropies, has been made assistant superintendent of the bureau of charities of Providence.

Miss Frances Johnson, pioneer woman photographer of Washington, was for many years practically the only photographer who had the patronage of the White House and the exclusive homes in the capital. For a long time every debutante in Washington had her first picture taken by Miss Johnson. She has a most attractive studio. It was remodeled from a stable. The lower rooms she uses for offices and gallery and upstairs are her living quarters. The rooms are decorated with curios from different parts of the world. In her gallery are pictures of many presidents and other statesmen.

The Melrose, Mass., Woman's Club is to establish an art memorial in the public library in that town to the memory of Mary A. Livermore, the first president of the club. It will consist of several rare pictures and a cabinet of rare books upon religious subjects.

HONESTY.

"Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny, when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid; then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds."—Franklin.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the regular weekly board meeting, held on Tuesday, January 18th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, H. T. Espinosa was admitted to full membership on transfer. Ned Kelton was recommended for conditional membership in the A. F. M.

The following members have been reinstated to membership in good standing: M. S. Karp, E. V. Gracia, Miss T. Burgess, A. Masino, G. J. Gould, J. C. Driscoll, P. Marino, P. Sammann, C. G. Santisteban, S. L. Bovo, W. J. McCoy, H. Overbeck, Sr., B. Amsterdam, E. Roger, C. W. Fuhrer.

R. Newmaster of Local No. 99 has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

At the last regular meeting of the union, held on January 13th, the officers for the current year were duly installed.

Mr. G. Selo introduced the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the members of the M. M. P. U., Local No. 6, A. F. of M., in meeting assembled, heartily indorse the great project of holding the Panama International Exposition in this city in 1915. That we use our utmost efforts and united endeavors toward its success, and that we stand ready to tender our hearty support to the committee in charge. That a committee of five be appointed to represent this union and to assisting such work as the Worlds' Fair Committee may in their judgment see fit to assign them."

President Cassasa has appointed a committee of five to interview the management of Idora Park in Oakland to try and secure the employment of local musicians in that park, which has for the past season employed eastern bands.

The following members will constitute the next funeral band: Picollo, N. Pinella; flutes, H. Schaffer, A. Severi; E flat clarinets, T. Smith, C. P. D. Schug; B flat clarinets, W. E. Runner, P. Sapiro, G. Schneider, C. T. Schuppert, H. J. Seegelken,

J. Sievers, H. H. Simpson, G. I. Slissman, A. Spadina, L. E. Spadina, J. E. Spink, A. Sternitzky; oboe, J. Smetana; bassoon, O. Schuchholz; cornets, O. D. Joiner, E. B. Jordan, J. P. Juchem, H. P. Kamler, E. Keller, C. E. Kern, M. Klien; altos, J. F. Douglass, T. Drake, P. Duggan, F. J. Ellis; trombones, F. Parasien, A. C. Parrott, W. Person, E. A. Platt; baritones, G. Mathieu, L. Maynard, Harry Von Der Mehden; tubas, W. Cellarius, P. Demetrio, J. Dennis; small drums, M. L. Higley J. V. Hiser; bass drum, E. M. Hunt; gong, G. Huntington.

PUBLIC FUNDS AID FIGHT.

As an indication of the force of the crusade against tuberculosis, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in a bulletin issued points to the fact that while 53.5 per cent of the expenditures for tuberculosis in 1909 were made from public resources, appropriations made for 1910 indicate that over 75 per cent of the money to be spent this year will be from federal, state, city and county funds.

In 1909, out of the \$8,180,621.50 spent for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, \$4,362,750.03 was spent from public money, and \$3,817,871.47 from funds voluntarily contributed. For the carrying on of state, federal and municipal tuberculosis work in 1910, over \$9,000,000 has been appropriated. Of this sum, the state legislatures have granted \$4,100,000, the municipal and county bodies, \$3,975,500, and the federal government, \$1,000,000.

In the states in which the most preventive anti-tuberculosis work has been done, the percentage of public funds spent is the highest, while in states where little or no effort has been made to prevent tuberculosis, and the treatment of the disease alone has been considered, the percentage of public expenditures is very low. For instance, of the \$1,600,000 spent in New York in 1909, nearly 60 per cent was from state and city funds. In Massachusetts nearly two-thirds was from public money; in Maryland, about one-half; and in Penn-

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sylvania, three-fourths. In Colorado, on the other hand, less than one per cent was from public money; in California, about 15 per cent, and in Arizona, none at all. These facts indicate, the national association declares, that wherever an aggressive educational campaign has been carried on by private organizations, states and cities have been induced to make liberal appropriations for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Twelve years ago, Massachusetts made the first appropriation for a state sanatorium. Since that time, over \$10,000,000 have been appropriated by state legislatures for the prevention of tuberculosis and about an equal sum by municipal and county authorities. The federal government has over \$1,000,000 invested in tuberculosis hospitals, and spends annually about \$500,000 in their maintenance. Every year the percentage of appropriations made from public funds for tuberculosis work has increased.

While private societies have led the way in the tuberculosis campaign, every effort has been made to have states, cities and counties do their share. The bulletin of the national association states that the final success of the anti-tuberculosis crusade depends on every city and state providing funds to treat and prevent consumption.

THERE'S A REASON.

More tears for "Grape-Nuts" Post!

The Duplex Printing Press Co. has been called upon to unionize its plant by New York printers and machinists before it can deliver a \$42,000 press to the New York "World."

Representatives of the two unions have visited Battle Creek, and as the printing press concern sells its products to union newspapers, the New York unionists were not handed the usual treatment by the "open shop" natives, who see in this move a thin wedge of unionism, and who also fear a fight lest a national boycott be started against the company.

He: I'm going to bring Jolt home with me to dinner tonight." She: "Oh, mercy, dear, don't! It's the cook's day out, and I'll have to cook the dinner!" He: "Never mind; I owe Jolt one, anyway."

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